

## LIKE ALL THE REST

Prohibitionists Get Very Warm  
in Their Convention.

### OVER POLICY AND PRINCIPLE

Some Favor Fusion for the Sake of  
Getting Office—Others Prefer to Stand  
By Their Own Colors.

From three to four hundred people gathered at Hartman's hall yesterday afternoon at the first session of the state prohibition convention. It was an audience noticeable for its gray-headed old men and for its lack of youthful faces and of the gentler sex.

Charles P. Russell, chairman of the state committee, opened the exercises of the afternoon by reading the call issued for the convention, in which it was stated that it was the hope of the committee that the convention would partake of the nature of a conference.

After prayer by the Rev. J. W. Maynard of Sparta, Albert Dodge was called to the chair, having been elected temporary chairman at a meeting of the state committee held yesterday morning.

Mr. Dodge spoke a few words in reference to the new political party that had been formed since the last state convention. He said: "A new party has come into the field, and is posing before the public asking for the suffrage of the people. So far as Michigan is concerned, that party has honored itself by putting a prohibition plank in its platform; so far as the national people's party is concerned, it has disgraced itself by repudiating that platform. The conditions in Michigan are peculiar. The delegates of that new party met at Lansing, and put in their platform a plank in favor of prohibition, and then they come before us and ask us to vote with them because they have adopted both the moral and economical issues of the day, but they say nothing about the fact that the national party has not adopted both issues."

V. W. Bruce was elected temporary secretary of the convention.

The following committees were elected: On credentials (one member from each of the twelve congressional districts): first district, G. H. Reisman; second, R. S. Woodruff; third, L. T. White; fourth, Thomas J. Royal; fifth, W. A. Fry; sixth, E. P. Flower; seventh, Mrs. H. A. Conkley; eighth, A. F. Coulter; ninth, W. B. Kieft; tenth, (no report); eleventh, J. W. Dodge; twelfth, (no report).

On permanent organization (one member from each district): first district, T. N. Tomlinson; second, R. C. Safford; third, T. C. Montgomery; fourth, Thomas Shepherd; fifth, B. B. Godfrey; sixth, F. A. Perkins; seventh, W. C. Clemo; eighth, J. S. Oggood; ninth, J. H. Edwards; tenth, (no report); eleventh, W. R. Hughes; twelfth, (no report).

On resolutions (one member from each district): first district, H. H. Moore; second, O. R. L. Crozier; third, Samuel Dickie; fourth, W. W. Mills; fifth, A. B. Cheney; sixth, Dr. Henry A. Reynolds; seventh, John Russell; eighth, E. L. Brewer; ninth, E. L. Parmer; tenth, (no report); eleventh, C. S. Egbert; twelfth, (no report).

On state central committee (two members from each district): first district, Fred Vivier and C. P. Russell; second, D. W. Grandon and C. K. Perrine; third, C. W. Hoyt and A. G. Bruce; fourth, Mahlon Jacobs and A. N. Eldred; fifth, Albert Dodge and S. E. Richards; sixth, G. R. Malone and C. C. Clemo; seventh, John Russell and John S. Harper; eighth, John Newberry and A. D. Tivy; ninth, J. F. A. Raider and S. Steele; tenth, (no report); eleventh, O. M. Bronson and A. W. Dodge; twelfth, (no report).

Prof. Samuel Dickie moved that it be the sense of the convention that no person be allowed a seat as a delegate to the convention, who stands pledged to support the nominees of any other political party. The motion was unanimously carried.

The first paper of the afternoon was presented by the Hon. A. S. Partridge, and had for its title, "Should the prohibition party people yield their moral and political support to the newly organized people's party?" In discussing the question, Mr. Partridge reviewed the political situation from the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth to the present time. He thought that if the people of today neglected to do their duty by the moral issues of the day that God would smite them as He had done the wicked people of old.

The answer to the question asked in his title Mr. Partridge thought should be "yes," and that the prohibitionists should avail themselves of the opportunity to co-operate with the people's party.

Mr. Dickie Gross Saracenic.

Charles P. Russell moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we express our thanks to the Hon. A. S. Partridge for furnishing to the convention his paper entitled, 'Should the Prohibition Party People Give Their Moral and Political Support to the Newly Organized People's Party?' Nevertheless, we, in state prohibition convention assembled, declare that, as yet, we know of no good reason why we should yield our moral and political support to any other than the national prohibition party. We affirm anew our loyalty to that political organization, and pledge it our united support during the political campaign of 1892 for every office in the gift of the people from the highest to the lowest."

Mr. Dickie said that if the temperature of the room had been a little higher, that he would have enjoyed the historical address of Mr. Partridge very much. He thought that the gentleman in answering "yes" to the question asked in his title, was wrong—that the answer should have been "no." The township, ward, county, state and nation should give their entire support to the prohibition ticket.

Mr. Perrine of Jackson called Mr. Dickie's attention to a resolution passed at the recent Washtenaw county convention, said to have been introduced by Professor Dickie, the sentiment of which was that it would be advisable for the prohibition party to endorse the people's party. Mr. Dickie made a long explanation of his position at that convention, which called forth an indignant answer from Mr. Crozier, secretary of the convention referred to. Mr. Crozier said that this was the first time he had heard it suggested that that convention had been "packed,"

and that he resented and repelled the insinuations of Professor Dickie to that effect. He said that at that convention Professor Dickie was converted to the side of the people's party [Professor Dickie: "No, sir, no, sir!"] and that instead of sticking to his original resolution against Professor Steer's policy at that convention, had written a resolution in its favor.

Scored by Mr. Crozier.

Professor Dickie—I rise to a question of privilege. I was opposed to the proposition of Professor Steer that we should combine with the people's party. I did what I did to stave off the support of many of the temperance men from that proposition.

Mr. Crozier—I had not supposed our national chairman was as crafty as that. I had supposed he was a more ingenious man. I did not think but that he would have gone into the convention and acted squarely, honestly and truthfully, but he says he did not.

Professor Dickie—I rise to a point of order. I insist that personal insinuations are out of place in this convention.

The chair ruled the point in order. But Mr. Crozier continued, and the war of words threatened to reach a decidedly interesting point for all who would like to pick flaws in anything of a prohibition character. At last Mr. Eldred rose to a point of order and suggested that as it was not the Washtenaw county convention that was holding a session, it would be well to proceed to some further business of the state convention. The chair ruled the order well taken, and Mr. Crozier of Grand Rapids took the floor with the ostensible purpose of making a speech of peace. He said: "We have reached a point in the politics of this state that has been culminating for several months. This is the place to settle the question once for all. The Washtenaw county convention was not packed. They were not united, but they were almost all in favor of Steer's resolution. But there were many temperance men present who knew that a great party had appeared in the state that could handle both the economical and the moral questions of the day in a vigorous manner. These men went to the industrial conference at St. Louis with the same hope, and they came back grievously disappointed. Not one came back with the idea that they could support that party in national questions. A condition, not a theory, confronts us. In national politics there is but one political party that is agreed to abolish the American grog-shop. If the temperance men of this state and other states will stand by the prohibition party in this campaign, I believe that the next campaign will see a crystallization of parties, and the prohibition principle will not be a secondary one, either. Let us be charitable to this new party, and acknowledge that they have tried to do what is right, and give them a chance to stand with us, and we will help them in their industrial reforms."

Ucle Azariah Wanted the Last Chance.

Professor Dickie moved that the discussion of the next paper be taken up.

A. R. Partridge claimed the privilege of having the last word to say upon the discussion of his own paper. He thought that Professor Dickie had misunderstood the sentiments of his paper. He had not asked the prohibition party to give up a single iota of their belief, but he had asked them to co-operate with the people's party as far as the state was concerned.

Mr. Riseman of the committee on credentials reported that the committee had found 432 delegates and alternates were entitled to seats in the convention.

The chairman then announced that the next paper on "Party Building" would be presented by the Rev. John Russell. Before Mr. Russell made his appearance on the stage, Dr. Reynolds proposed "Three cheers for the Rev. John Russell, the grandest man in Michigan," which were given with a will.

Mr. Clark of Detroit asked permission to respond to the speech of Mr. Russell in his own way, and when it was granted, sang a prohibition song in a very inspiring manner.

Mr. Leisman of the committee on permanent organization, reported the name of C. P. Russell of Wayne for permanent chairman, and that of George Laubach of Ottawa for permanent secretary.

The report was adopted, and the newly elected officers were escorted to the platform.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, president of the state, W. C. T. U., in her paper on "The Million Vote Plan," reviewed the growth of the prohibition paper, and the causes that led to the adoption of the plan to secure that number of votes. She pleaded for the million pledge because it was good, political and good morals, and suggested a way in which she thought it might be secured, saying that it ought to be reached before the national republican convention next June.

Mr. Crozier of Grand Rapids moved that in view of the fact that there would be but little business before the convention today, to defer the reading of the other papers on the program until 9:30 this morning.

The Evening Session.

When the convention was called to order last night there was a large crowd present. The gallery was filled with visitors and all the delegates were in their places. A quartet sang several selections, after which Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop was introduced by C. P. Russell. She satirized the farmer and the people's party by illustrating the farmer's reluctance to interest himself, always saying that just as soon as the people's party had settled the question of monopolies and the gamblers who cornered the breadstuffs of the world, it would attend to the little side of the issue of prohibition. Mrs. Lathrop said that the farmers could not settle their difficulties until the prohibitionists had settled theirs. No great reform movement could be carried into execution until the rum shops had been closed and those votes which could be purchased had been put out of the way.

She said the question of fusion had been considerably discussed, but as yet there was no party in existence with which it could fuse. The prohibition question had to be settled before any other question, and the prohibition party was the one to keep the great question dominant before the people. "We are not here to save a few drunkards and talk about the tears of a few sorrowing wives. We are here to get the postoffice, and more than that, we are here to get control of the government."

"Gentlemen of the prohibition party, you stand in an dignified position before the people as any other men. I am sorry that so many of the prohibitionists have been fit to wander away."

Mrs. Lathrop gave way to Mrs. Ma-

rian D. Baxter of Charlotte, president of the White Rose society. She said that if she was asked what the most crying need of the hour was she would say that it was the immediate necessity of blowing the trumpet to awaken the sleeping Christians to the great question of prohibition.

Following Mrs. Baxter, Samuel Dickie of Albion, chairman of the national committee, was introduced. He said there never was more money in the hands of prohibitionists for political work, and the circulation of literature, than at the present time. He said that if he was a butcher in the city of Grand Rapids he would be a prohibitionist, because if the people spent less money for whisky they would have more to spend for meat. The prohibition question was an industrial one. If what was spent for whisky was expended for furniture, clothes and carpets, there would be more work and more property. Every clergyman who did not make his pulpit thunder with condemnation against the liquor traffic was unworthy of his high calling. He did not condemn the saloon keeper, because he was the product of a christian community. "You can protest against the liquor traffic in Michigan by voting the republican ticket; you can't protest against the traffic of liquor in Michigan by voting the democratic ticket. Some people laughed at the prohibition party because they had been in existence ten years and had not yet succeeded. He thought the prohibitionists were the wisest because they knew what they were voting for."

Kollo Kirk Bryan of Lansing, the great "chick talker," amused the audience in conclusion. John Russell was down for an address, but was absent at one of the hotels engaged in committee work.

Professor Dickie stated authoritatively that the place of holding the national prohibition convention had been changed from St. Louis to Cincinnati. The St. Louis people displayed a lack of interest and had neglected to put up a sufficient quantity of cash.

ARMED WITH OLD RIFLES.

Canada in No Shape to Defend Herself in Case of War.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 17.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle association today the governor-general, Lord Stanley, drew attention to the antiquated and obsolete rifles with which the force was equipped, and trusted that the militia would be put on an efficient footing at once.

Minister of Militia Bowell said he fully recognized the unfortunate position Canada would be in if called upon to defend her rights and trusted that the needful change would be effected at an early day. Parliament now spends annually a million and a quarter dollars upon her defenses, and any increased strength would depend upon the liberality with which parliament responded to the demands for increased efficiency.

BOODLE ALDERMEN IN TROUBLE.

The Chicago Statesmen to Be Called to an Early Accounting.

CHICAGO, March 17.—At last the boodling aldermen of Chicago's city council are to be brought to justice. State Attorney Longbecker and the Citizens' association have begun an investigation which will be completed only when a large number of the aldermen are landed behind the bars of Joliet penitentiary. Today the grand jury, at the instance of the state's attorney, and on the strength of evidence submitted by him, decided to at once begin an investigation of the boodling methods of the council. Subpoenas will be issued tomorrow for certain aldermen, notably Kunz, Dahlgren, Dorman, Roth, Cremer, Cullerton and O'Brien. Indictments and arrests will follow in quick succession.

BEAT HER TO DEATH.

Michael Cloonan Brutally Murders His Aged Wife.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—At 7:30 this evening Michael Cloonan returned home and seized a chair beat his wife over the head until she lay lifeless at his feet. Cloonan tried to escape but was arrested an hour after the murder.

Cloonan declared he was glad he had killed her; that she deserved death and that he had a willing hand for doing it. Cloonan is 54 years of age and the father of four grown children. One of Cloonan's sons declares his intention to kill his father for murdering his mother. Cloonan is said to have been unjustly jealous of his wife.

He Was Quickly Consolated.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 17.—Another chapter was added to the famous Williams divorce case this afternoon by the marriage of Williams to Nettie Lloyd. The ceremony was performed at the residence of James Lawyers, a cousin of Miss Boyd's and one of Williams' lawyers. The bride party left tonight for Rochester, N. Y., where they will reside.

No News of Pope.

TOLEDO, O., March 17.—The shortage of Insurance Agent Elbert A. Pope is found to be much greater than was at first supposed, the aggregate being somewhere between \$20,000 and \$50,000. A large number of local creditors have turned up. Mrs. Pope is still lingering between life and death. Not the slightest clue has been found of the missing man.

Gould May Not Stay.

NEW YORK, March 17.—George Gould when shown a despatch from El Paso, which stated that his father intended to remain in that city several months said it was the first he had heard that his father intended making such a stay, and he did not credit the report.

Could Not Agree.

In the case against Aris Schultens and his three sons, charged with having received stolen goods, tried in the superior court yesterday, the jury could not agree.

Postmaster for Whitehall.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Edwin J. Smith as postmaster at Whitehall, Mich.

Jury in the Yocum Case.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 17.—A jury was secured in the Yocum murder case this afternoon, and the trial will begin tomorrow.

Max Strakosch Is Dead.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Max Strakosch, the famous impresario, died today of paralysis.

## TALK AT THE CLUB

Able Orators Discuss Political  
Issues of the Day.

### NEED OF MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

The Hon. T. D. Gilbert and R. W. Butterfield Say the City Hall Should Be  
Cleaned Out This Spring.

The meeting of the Lincoln republican club was called to order in the circuit court room last evening by President C. W. Watkins, who said it was a pleasure to the club to welcome so large a number of visitors at its meeting, and that it felt particularly fortunate in having secured so popular a name. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, President Watkins called for a report from the committee, of which Secretary Dwight Goss was chairman, appointed to secure permanent quarters for a club room. Mr. Goss said the committee had examined several rooms with the idea of securing quarters in the business portion of the city, and not to get above the second story. He reported several places visited, but the committee did not deem it advisable to make any recommendation yet. The committee was instructed to continue its work.

President Watkins then introduced the Hon. L. G. Palmer, United States district attorney, who addressed the club on the political issues. He was greeted with applause. Mr. Palmer said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Lincoln Republican Club—I have no set speech, so what I have to say will be in the nature of a club talk. The meeting has been called for the purpose of mapping out a course to pursue during the campaign. However I shall not instruct you along this line.

Taught by the Constitution.

I am to address a body of republicans who have been through the mill and have remained steady. I am a republican because I have read the history of my country. When the boy leaves the free school he is a protectionist because he has learned what it is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. I am a republican because the martyred president after whom this club is named upheld the great national question of protection. The condition of the country today is the same it was before the war. The same question of free trade is brought before us as was advanced by the statesmen of those days. The question of free trade fired the first gun on Fort Sumter, and brought Great Britain to the support of the south.

We Foster Our Own.

It became necessary for us to build a factory to give employment to our boys and girls who could not find employment on our farms, but Great Britain said, "You must not. You must be hewers of stone and drawers of water. We will do the manufacturing and you must pay a duty upon our goods." No sooner did the Americans build the first factory than the English parliament said: "We must put out their fire," and proceeded to do it. It then became necessary to build a wall of protection around the factory. Just as long as we drift away from the constitution we get away from the question of protection. The constitution and emancipation proclamation should be in every school house in the land, and a boy coming from such a school will be a protectionist no matter what the teacher says."

Mr. Palmer then illustrated the principle of protection by saying that every school district works upon that theory when it demands a tuition from foreign pupils to help the expenses of their school, to pay the teacher and to keep the building in repair.

When Labor Languished.

During the compromise tariff law the industries of this country went down and continued to go down until the republican party enacted a new one. The democratic party has never been a friend of the laboring man, because it has always sought to pull down the standard of protection. In this glorious country we are not required to bend the knee or doff the hat. The president has to bow to the masses and ask for a re-election. The democratic party can have no Lincoln, Logan, Sherman or Sheridan clubs, because those men did not train with that party. After the memorable debate between Lincoln and Douglas, Douglas saw there was no middle ground and he turned his back upon the south and looked to the star spangled banner. We do wrong when we put an unrepentant rebel in the United States senate. We do wrong when we allow a rebel flag to float anywhere in this country. I want to say this to the working men of Grand Rapids. Every dollar you earn and put into your homes is yours. You are under no landlord. Every beneficial act for the country has been made by the republican party. It gave us the homestead act and the pension law. We don't know what public evil is in the working men are asked to every campaign to strike a blow at their best interests. They tell us in Europe that we have no class of gentlemen here. I am glad of it, for we have a class here from which we can get presidents and high officials. It is the laboring class. We went to rail splitters for a president; we went into the tannery and found one. We also found one among the school teachers."

Mr. Palmer's address created considerable enthusiasm, and his statements were convincing and logical.

Mr. Gilbert speaks.

The Hon. T. D. Gilbert was then called for, and that gentleman gave a brief talk on municipal politics. During his remarks Mr. Gilbert said there is need of a change in the management of our city affairs, and he thought the only chance for bringing about the change for the benefit of the people would be to put a republican crew in the city hall. By that means he thought a thorough reformation could be brought about.

The Hon. R. W. Butterfield then talked of municipal affairs in general and gave an explanation of the wrongs that are liable to be perpetrated when the government is placed in the hands of dishonest or injudicious officials. He said: "The question of finance enters largely into our municipal government. We will speak of municipal prudence and municipal extravagance. We have the power to remedy noxious laws in our national government and

our state government, but I think it will be some time before all the bad laws enacted by our last legislature will be wiped out.

The Power of Taxing.

We have the same means of redress in our municipal governments. But the main question to be dealt with in municipal governments are improvements. Taxes must be levied, and here is where the power of the government is sometimes abused. We have used money extravagantly in the past two years in making improvements. We have been trying too many experiments. But a short time ago we tried the experiment of lighting the stairs. It is easy for a man to give his promissory note, and it is just as easy for a city to run in debt. The man has to pay his debt, but those who contract the debt for the city don't have to pay it. The limit which people can be taxed is fixed to a certain extent, but not always. When a business man looks around for a place to locate, he inquires about the city's debt. He doesn't want to go to a town having a large debt because it will act as a mortgage on his plant. The method of running in debt to make improvements is a bad one. It is time to turn back and make a change in this system, but I don't know how to do it unless we step into the offices and do it ourselves."

The meeting was then declared open, and an opportunity was given for anyone to speak, and Mr. Hamilton of Niles, an attorney who is in the city attending the United States court, was called for. He said he was a stranger to most of those present, but he had with him a certificate of good character, viz., that of being a republican. He was happily received, and reviewed the tariff question in a lucid and intelligent manner. At the close of Mr. Hamilton's address several names were added to the club membership.

### CLEVELAND IS EXCITED.

Because It Is Reported that Typhus Fever Patients are En Route to that City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—The city is greatly excited by a telegram from the state secretary of the board of health, which states that five patients suffering from typhus fever from the steamer Gilbert have left New York with Cleveland as their destination. All day long the city officials have been busily engaged endeavoring to ascertain their whereabouts. It is now believed they have not reached here yet, as the steamer landed in New York March 14.

### Commuted a Sentence.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 17.—Governor Markham today commuted the sentence of Charles Freeman from hanging tomorrow to imprisonment for life. During an argument with Mark Feeney, a diminutive cook, Freeman carried him to a water barrel and held his head under water till he was drowned.

### SHORT SPECIALS

The Michigan grand lodge Knights of Pythias met at Bay City Wednesday.

Most Rev. William Smith, Roman Catholic archbishop of Edinburgh, died Wednesday.

W. G. Trunkley, a lawyer of Warren, Pa., hanged himself at Youngstown, O., Wednesday.

The remains of Bishop Bodell, of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio, were interred at Gambier, O., Wednesday.

Jerige Blanchard, at Morris, Ill., has fixed April 4 as the date on which William Barrett will be tried for the murder of his wife.

Samuel McCallister, a stock buyer of Milford Center, O., committed suicide by throwing himself under a train at Springfield Wednesday.

The wholesale liquor house of R. R. Grotte at Omaha, Neb., was closed by the sheriff Wednesday on attachments. Liabilities about \$50,000.

The sales of school lands in Traill county, N. D., on Wednesday aggregated 17,000 acres, bringing \$340,000. Average over \$20 per acre.

A receiver has been appointed for the banking firm of Murietta & Co., of London. The firm's outstanding liabilities are stated to be \$4,300,000.

Cuban exporters are preparing to ship to the United States the largest supply of pineapples ever sent. The present crop will exceed \$1,000,000 in value.

The alliance executive committee will bring suits against elevator companies under the anti-trust law, charging a collusion to depress the price of wheat.

John H. Inman Wednesday resigned the presidency of the Richmond Terminal and Richmond & Danville roads. Walter S. Oakman was elected his successor.

French customs inspectors at Havre seized eight pieces of pork shipped by Armour & Co. recently because it was insufficiently salted. Armour & Co. have appealed.

Herr Quarles, burgmaster of Trarunne, Germany, has committed suicide owing to the discovery that he had embezzled town funds amounting to 30,000 marks.

Suits have been commenced against the bondsmen of M. J. O'Brien, the treasurer who stole \$75,000 from the Catholic Knights of America, to recover that amount.

Axel G. Burman, of Battle Creek, Mich., has been appointed by the executive board of the Knights of Labor to translate the ritual of the order into the Swedish language.

Miss Nellie Boyd, a witness in the Williams divorce case at Rapid City, S. D., Wednesday sued Patrick Cox, of Rochester, N. Y., for \$50,000 for defamation of character.

A special election was held in Clinton county, Ia., Wednesday to vote for a tax of \$100,000 to build a courthouse in Clinton. The contest resulted in favor of the tax by a majority of 515.

The life of Mrs. Booth, of his husband, Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, will be published in October. The general will arrange to have current editions published in England and in the United States.

Mr. Powderly says petitions to Gov. Pattison favoring the perpetuation of the great coal trust are being circulated in all the mines of Pennsylvania, and the miners are told that they can either sign these petitions or give up their places.

## LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

Father Nugent's Eloquent Lecture on the Discourse.

### HIS STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS

The Greatest Benefactor of His Nation.  
He Died Poor and Neglected—A  
Victim of Ingratitude.

A magnificent audience gathered at Father Nugent last night at Powers' opera house. On the stage, which was prettily decorated with American flags, A. O. H. banners, green tarian and pictures of Gladstone, Moore, and other friends of Ireland, were seated Mayor Uhl, the officers of the press club and of the Ancient order of Hibernians. Mayor Uhl, in introducing the speaker, spoke a few words concerning the heroic explorer, Christopher Columbus, and the greatness achieved by the nation planted on the shores he discovered.

The great popularity of Father Nugent was evidenced by the burst of applause that greeted him as he stepped to the front of the stage. In beginning his lecture, a glowing tribute was paid by the speaker to those men who do more than their share of the world's work, but who usually do not get their deserts until they have passed into the great beyond. "Columbus," he said, "stands in the foremost rank of great men, and his great name rests on a firm foundation. He did a great work in the face of the most stupendous obstacles that ever confronted any man." He then discussed the conditions existing at the time Columbus appeared upon the page of history, and the tendency of all men of the time to seek

For Wealth and Dearthless Fame upon the sea, holding that the land was only fit to be the home of the peasant. Men of those days knew nothing of the vast physical agents that are used today with such tremendous force. The stories told by Marco Polo and written by Mandeville preyed upon the mind of all the youth of the day and made the dream of the heights a great discovery. The doctrine of the rotundity of the world, while not an entirely new one, having been taught by an Irish Bishop 900 years before Christopher Columbus was born, was a doctrine that had slept for centuries. The idea had been born at a time when it was impossible to sail around the world, and it had to wait until the world had raised up a fabric of navigators. At the time of Columbus this race of navigators had been born, although all of them except himself believed the world to be a vast plane.

Columbus early became impressed with the idea that God had assigned to him the task of carrying the gospel to other lands, and that he was in spiritual league with God. Intuitions of genius that have made the great discoveries in the realm of thought are akin to inspiration, the speaker believed. Columbus was a mathematician, a reader, and a thinker, and had looked all his life for signs of the world's rotundity. He had looked in David's psalms, in lines from the old poets, in the yarns of old seamen, in every place where he thought he could find anything about it, and he finally concluded that the theory was true beyond any doubt. Two things proved to Father Nugent that Columbus did not think that his journey westward was a mere adventure; first, because he had given it careful study for twenty years; second, because of the exorbitant conditions he imposed on Isabella before he would undertake the expedition. The speaker then reviewed the attempts made by Columbus to enlist the aid of the different nations in the enterprise, and of his final success, and the various causes that united to bring about that success, at the court of Isabella.

Where He Got a Pointer.

Fifteen years before Columbus discovered America he had made a visit to Iceland, and Father Nugent said it was no more than probable that he knew of the visit made by an Iceland navigator to American shores more than five hundred years before. The Icelanders had preserved the records of that visit not only in their archives but in their legends and songs, and Columbus had the genius to read such hieroglyphics of the past. A description of the thirty nine day's journey to the new world, the mutiny that occurred on shipboard among the superstitious sailors, and the final triumph of Columbus, even when the heavens, the sea, and the compass seemed against him, given in a marvelously eloquent manner. A bitter denunciation of the treatment of the Indians by the vandals that accompanied Columbus followed, although the speaker expressed the opinion that we are hardly in a position to criticize it, considering the unmerciful way carried on by the immediate descendants of the Pilgrims upon the North American Indians, and their present attitude towards that race.

Ferdinand's envy when Columbus